

WHERE THE PEACE TREATY MAY BE SIGNED

ample statements—of Japanese views show reasons for a patient hearing of Russia's views, but there is an implacable purpose beneath it all.

"Following is the text of the confidential communication given out this morning after the adjournment of the conference:

"Dans la séance du 10 Août la question des plénipotentiaires a été réglée de sorte qu'il n'y a plus de difficultés à ce sujet. Après cela, les plénipotentiaires du Japon ont remis aux plénipotentiaires de Russie les conditions de paix par écrit. Il a été décidé que les plénipotentiaires Russes se mettraient à l'étude de cette question et donneraient la plus vite possible une réponse par écrit. Jusqu'à la fin des conférences sont adjournées."

(In English: "The session of August 10, the question of authority possessed by the plenipotentiaries having been adjusted, this subject was declared to be no longer under discussion. Immediately thereafter the Japanese plenipotentiaries presented to the representatives of the Russian Government the Japanese peace terms, in writing. It was at once decided that the Russian envoys would take the Japanese terms under consideration with a view to making a reply, also in writing, at the earliest possible moment. Until this reply is received by the Japanese the conference stands adjourned.")

"A Japanese statement has since been drawn by Mr. Sato. It reads as follows:

"At the sitting of August 10 the question of full powers has been decided, so that no difficulties exist any longer. After this the plenipotentiaries of Japan have handed to the plenipotentiaries of Russia the conditions of peace in writing. It has been decided that the plenipotentiaries of Russia will begin without delay the study of the document, and will give as quickly as possible an answer in writing. Until then the sitting of the conference is adjourned."

"When asked if the document was a long one, Mr. Sato replied, with a smile: 'I cannot say anything about that.'

JAPANESE PROTEST TO OFFICIAL STATEMENT
WITHDRAWN AFTER EARNEST OPPOSITION.

"The Russian statement, we are told, was drawn up by the Russians against the protest—which was finally withdrawn—of the Japanese, who maintained throughout their attitude of unrelenting opposition to all forms and degrees of publicity in connection with the conference. They allow the public to hear nothing, believing the probabilities of an agreement would be greater if the proceedings were kept secret. Perhaps, by this time, they begin to doubt whether absolute secrecy is possible.

"The Japanese demands upon Russia were presented in English; that is the language the Japanese have chosen for their diplomatic intercourse with Japan's enemy.

"Komura, in presenting the terms, spoke a few words in Japanese, which were translated into English for Witte's benefit by an attaché. English is, in fact, the chief language of communication between the Japanese and Russian minds. Witte replied briefly, partly in French and partly in Russian, which was translated by Nabokoff into English for the joint benefit of Komura and Takahira, to neither of whom is either Russian or French intelligible.

"Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador to Washington, was, of course, present, and with the two envoys were their secretaries; Piancoff, Charge d'Affaires at Peking; Korostovetz, secretary of the legation at Peking, and Nabokoff of the Petersburg Foreign Office. With the Japanese envoys were three secretaries: Sato, Minister Resident in Mexico; Adachi and Ochi for the Japanese Legation at Paris.

WITTE DECLINES TO TAKE UP TERMS ONE BY ONE;
KOMURA HANDS HIM DOCUMENT TO CONSIDER.

"Baron Komura, in presenting the terms of peace, said the official text was in English, but for the convenience of the Russians a copy in French was also submitted. He would prefer, he said, to read the terms one by one and discuss each one separately. To this Mr. Witte, after consulting with Baron Rosen, demurred, saying they wished to see the demands as a whole. Komura assented.

"Witte then, after glancing at the document, said he could not enter upon a discussion of the terms, either serially or as a whole. He added that he desired time to consider and to reply on the whole case in writing. Komura again assented and the meeting adjourned.

"The refusal of the Japanese to allow Martens to take part in the conference came as a surprise and may have far-reaching consequences. I spoke of Martens as Witte's legal adviser, but he is more than that. He is that which Witte is not, a trained diplomatist, familiar with the methods of diplomacy, with every detail of such a conference as this. By Witte's side, Martens would be able to watch every move of the Japanese, to check them when necessary and to bear a full share in the order of business. Witte may advise with him outside, but this will often be too late.

"Martens, of course, is a man of too high place to act as secretary, and Komura, knowing this, insisted that only plenipotentiaries and secretaries should be actually present.

EVERY INCIDENT OF DAY SEIZED UPON
AS POSSIBLE INDICATION OF OUTCOME.

"The Russian statement was brought from the conference after the adjournment to the Hotel Wentworth by Korostovetz, Witte's secretary. So eager are men for the slightest indication of what is happening that it was noted that Korostovetz wore a cheerful look. The conclusion was that the Japanese terms were not, after all, such as to preclude all hope of peace. This was a hasty conclusion.

"What then happened was also thought significant. Within ten minutes after Korostovetz raced up to the door in an automobile he raced back again to the navy yard with Martens, who is Witte's legal adviser; Clippoff, director of the Imperial Treasury; Potokoff, Russian Minister to Peking; Korostovetz, second secretary at Peking; Veroloff, Russian military attaché at London; Samoiloff, recently on Lincolnton's staff and Russian naval attaché, and Prince Koudachoff, first secretary at Peking.

"Again, it was inferred that they had been sent for, which was true, and that they would not have been sent for had not Witte found the Japanese demands worth considering. It seemed that the peace demands were being discussed from all points of view—financial, legal, diplomatic and military.

"Those who hold to gloomy views think Witte's call on his assistants means nothing more than that he is drifting at high speed a refutation of the Japanese demands in the strongest possible argumentative form. For a moment we are reduced to conjectures of this kind.

WITTE AND HIS STAFF SPEND AFTERNOON
PREPARING REPLY TO JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

"Both the Japanese and Russians remained at the navy yard for lunch. They remodeled for a moment after. The Japanese then returned to the hotel, arriving at 2:30.

"Mr. Witte was engaged all afternoon at the conference hall, with Baron Rosen and his full staff, preparing an answer to the Japanese demands. He returned to the hotel at 7 o'clock.

"The Japanese demands were only handed to the Russian plenipotentiaries upon their word of honor not to make them public. This pledge is understood to be binding during the period of discussion, or at least till the Russian answer is delivered and the Japanese have had time to consider and reply to it.

"There is nothing unforeseen in these demands, as everything had been foreseen. There is nothing in them which makes discussion impossible, still less anything which makes an ultimate agreement impossible. It is thought to be too soon to talk of an ultimate agreement, but what is certain is that the conference goes on.

"The attitude of the Japanese was as I predicted. They did not say or imply that these demands are to be accepted or rejected as a whole. The Russians understand, on the contrary, that their opponents are quite ready to go into matters in detail. As for impressions, they have none, or announce none, for the reason above given, namely, they were prepared for anything.

"The Russians will require at least forty-eight hours for preparing their reply. That in itself is a clear sign of hope.

"It cannot be said 'There is no hope,' is a sufficient summary of the situation. Concerning the nature of the terms, as a whole or in any particular, the Russians now say, as the Japanese have said from the beginning. Disclosures may come from elsewhere. I do not to-night see how they can come from here, after the declaration that honor forbids the Russians to speak."

JAPAN SEEKS TO ADD ALMOST AN EMPIRE
TO HER TERRITORY UNDER PROTECTORATE

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 10.—No living man can know to-night whether the conditions of peace submitted by the Japanese envoys to the plenipotentiaries of the Russian Government will be acceptable to Russia and lead to a treaty.

The conditions require the cession of territory, the recognition of the principle of a money indemnity, the retirement of Russian influence from all Manchuria, and the cession to Japan of Port Arthur, the Eastern Chinese Railway, and the "Independence" of Korea under Japanese influence.

The territory to be ceded is, of course, the barren island of Sakhalin, now used by Russia as a penal colony.

The recognition of the principle of indemnity may mean the cost of the war, or it may mean that the Eastern Chinese Railway, the right and property of which are to go to Japan, may cost as indemnity. This would cost its builders more than \$200,000,000.

It could not be learned whether the future of Vladivostok was mentioned in the terms.

WHAT RUSSIA IS WILLING TO CONCEDE.

Cession and indemnity are the questions in doubt. As to all else there will probably be no serious objection of Russia. The Government is ready to relinquish Manchuria, and Japan then is free to extend her empire westward and southward. Japan has provided that she will no longer have an antagonist in Russia on the mainland or on the Sea of Japan.

Thus far the money on the chess board have been merely tactics. The situation is not what will be done. This is the situation in Russia. Everything must be used to the advantage of the Russian Empire.

I am informed that, in case the money indemnity agreed on is moderate, arrangements practically are completed to have

CONFERENCE ROOM IN THE NAVAL STOREHOUSE AT PORTSMOUTH.

The table on which Baron Komura yesterday laid Japan's terms of peace occupies the middle of the room.

the money furnished by capitalists in New York, London and Paris.

RUSSIA MUST ABANDON EMPIRE-BUILDING PLANS.

It is regarded here as practically certain that Japan has written into her conditions of peace the meaning that Russia shall abandon her position as a seeker after development and empire-building on the Asiatic shores of the Pacific.

It is also practically certain that she has written into these conditions the meaning that Japan shall be the commercial and military mistress of the far East. It is the first of the conditions presented by Baron Komura to Mr. Witte today, no matter how deviously the wording may be expressed. Japan does not mention the amount of indemnity she will demand, but insists on the recognition of the principle of indemnity.

In addition to the evacuation of all Manchuria by Russia and the recognition of Japan's preponderant influence in Korea, it is also undoubtedly true that Japan demands the cession of the territory now held by China to Russia in the Liaoyan Peninsula, on which the fortress of Port Arthur stands, together with the town of Changchun and all the rights of Eastern Chinese Railway, which, with the Chinese and side tracks, reaches from Nanchang and Fort Arthur to Harbin.

JAPAN TO BE MISTRESS OF THE PACIFIC.

Japan has undoubtedly also put into the demands requirements which will leave her practically free to be mistress of the Pacific. She has the chance of her life to administer Korea and Manchuria for the yellow peril.

She may attempt to respect the independence of Korea, calling what she is to do over it a protectorate. She may promise to see that the government of Manchuria is returned to the sovereignty of China as soon as order is restored and administration is established.

But the East for the Japanese is practically a vast field for their empire-building. They will take all the land and the sea, and the nations themselves, all the nations are astonished at their own moderation.

It is almost an empire in itself that Japan has just demanded under the name of protectorate.

Lost articles are usually recovered if advertised in The Republic's "Lost and Found" columns. Your druggist will send you ad to The Republic for you.

NEW ORLEANS FEVER WORKMEN ON STRIKE.

Continued From Page One.

ty cases in all there. While the infection was taken there by Italians from the infected district in New Orleans, the disease has been spread among the residents and several women and children are afflicted. Eight of the patients are convalescent.

In view of the opposition of some board members to the admission of nurses a hope will be provided for them by Doctor Warner's committee.

SANTARY WORKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Workers in the Thirteenth Ward today struck for higher wages, asking \$2 instead of \$1.50 a day, but the Citizens' Sanitary Board refused their demands.

With the death rate remaining lower than in previous visitations of the fever, the board is not anxious to increase the wages of the men who are doing the most dangerous work.

The fever has been prevalent long enough to have assumed a very virulent type, but instead, it is apparently less virulent than that which it first appeared.

MANY CASES ARE MILD.

Many of the cases among the Italians, except among the Italians, are mild in character and readily respond to the treatment given them.

Doctor White says today that while the work of thorough organization of his forces is rapidly being done, he is not able to make an announcement of the details of his campaign until Sunday.

It is understood, however, that it is not only a matter of time, but of every man in the city, that the fever will be eradicated.

White took occasion today to say that he had had no interference from politicians in his campaign, but that he had met with some opposition.

He had talked over the situation with Mayor E. J. Brannan, who had assured him that he could count absolutely on having a perfectly free hand while he was in the city.

TEN MORE SURGEONS OF MARINE SERVICE SUMMONED.

The Marine Hospital authorities are in absolute haste to get the city of New Orleans under control. The city has been divided into sections, and the city is being divided into sections.

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OLD REUNITED SWEETHEARTS
IN ROMANTIC DOUBLE WEDDING

Henry J. Baker and Mrs. Lillie Glendon, Whose Engagement Was Broken When She Was Betrothed to His Rival, Marry After Thirteen Years, and Have Bride's Brother and His Wife as Best Man and Bridesmaid, Respectively.

The romantic marriage of Henry J. Baker and Mrs. Lillie Glendon, who were once engaged, but whose betrothal was broken when she was betrothed to his rival, was celebrated yesterday at the home of Mrs. Lillie Glendon, 415 Glasgow avenue and Mrs. Lillie Glendon, 415 College avenue, in a double wedding ceremony.

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DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY
TO HELP AND PETE REFUGEES

Headquarters for Registration of Visitors Will Be Established and Series of Entertainments at Homes of Local Members Has Been Planned to Lighten Hours of Banishment Suffered by Southern Sisters—Bureau of Information Will Provide Suitable Boarding-Houses.

The several St. Louis chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Southern Society met at the Parkhurst Apartments, No. 10 North Third street, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, to perfect plans for the welcoming and care of refugees from the fever-stricken districts of the South.

The meeting was called at the suggestion of Mrs. J. H. Carter, who presided, and the Daughters of the Confederacy of St. Louis should unite in welcoming to the city all yellow fever refugees, and especially such as are daughters, during the period of banishment from their homes. They will be assisted in securing suitable boarding places and will be entertained by local members.

Mrs. Robert P. Carter, who presided, urged that everything possible be done to divert their minds from the unfortunate conditions in the South.

Doctor Pinkney, through Mrs. Florence M. Laffin, manager of the women's department of the Missouri-Union Trust Company, offered the Daughters the use of a room in the Missouri-Union Trust Company building for the purpose of a bureau of information for refugees who will be established.

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